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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1988 APRIL 1988

Average D.C. Unemployment Rate for 1987 - 6.3%

Lowest Since 1974

Labor Force

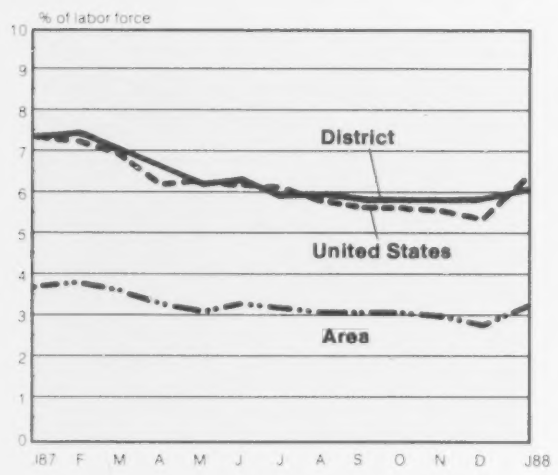
The District

Unemployment in January of this year took its traditional seasonal upward turn as the labor market adjusted to layoffs from the temporary holiday employment expansion. As a result, the District's unemployment rate increased from 5.9 percent in December of last year to 6.1 percent in January. Except for only two years, the rate between December and January increased in each of the past fifteen years. Over this long period, the December/January increase has averaged a half of a percent. So this year's increase of two-tenths of a percent is smaller than normal.

In January, there were 10,900 fewer District residents with jobs than in December, but most of these laid-off workers did not seek additional employment. Thus, the number of newly unemployed workers in January only increased by an estimated 100. Compared to January 1987, this January's labor market is much improved. There are now 6,400 more residents with jobs than at the same time last year and 3,500 fewer jobless, a decline of 15 percent in unemployment.

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates
January 1987 - January 1988



Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

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DATA FOR JANUARY 1988 — APRIL 1988

Contents

Labor Force

District 1
Area & Suburbs 3
Characteristics of UI Applicants 5

Job Growth

District 4
Suburbs 5
Area 7
Growth Rates 8

Special Articles

Labor Force Profile:
1987 Annual Averages for the District of Columbia 10
Industrial Profile:
Annual Average Job Growth 1987 11

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas 14
States 14
Selected Cities 15

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities 16
Consumer Price Index 18
Hours & Earnings 19

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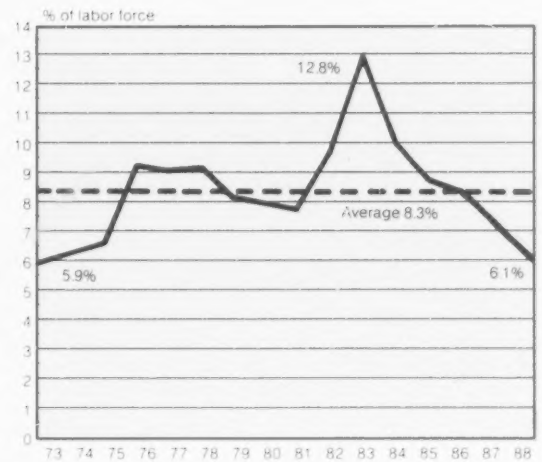
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

In fact, the unemployment rate for this January is the lowest for the month since January 1973, when the rate was 5.9 percent. Just five years ago (1983), the record high was set for the month at 12.8 percent and 39,900 residents unemployed. So the City's improvement of 6.7 percentage points in the rate and the 20,100 person reduction in the jobless demonstrate the strength of its economic recovery from the two national recessions in the early 1980's.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of January 1973 - 1988



In January, the District's unemployment rate at 6.1 percent was lower than the unadjusted national unemployment rate for all civilian U.S. workers, who registered an unemployment rate of 6.3 percent for the month. Seasonally adjusted, the U.S. rate was 5.8 percent.

The Area & Suburbs

Like in the District, the suburban labor market showed typical January patterns as employment decreased and unemployment increased in response to employment cutbacks from the higher levels experienced during the holiday shopping season. In the suburbs, however, more seasonal workers remained active in the labor market, thus, the unemployment increase in the suburbs was relatively larger than that in the City. As a result, the suburban unemployment rate jumped a half of a percentage point, from 2.3 percent in December to 2.8 percent in January.

Over the year (January 1987 to January 1988), 59,400 more suburban workers found jobs, but unemployment increased by 3,900 as well. As a result, the suburban unemployment rate increased marginally by 0.1 percentage point.

Viewed from the perspective of the Area as a whole, the over-the-year increase in unemployment in the suburbs was sufficient to

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Jan.[a] 1988	Dec.[b] 1987	Jan.[b] 1987
District of Columbia	6.1	5.9	7.3
Calvert County	5.9	4.0	4.7
Frederick County	5.6	2.9	4.4
Prince Georges Co.	3.7	3.2	3.5
Charles County	3.7	3.0	2.9
Stafford County	3.0	2.4	2.5
Montgomery County	2.7	2.2	2.4
Prince William County	2.5	2.2	2.2
Alexandria City	2.4	2.1	2.9
Manassas City	2.2	1.5	2.4
Manassas Park City	2.2	1.3	1.6
Arlington County	2.0	1.8	2.3
Falls Church City	1.9	1.9	1.3
Fairfax County	1.8	1.7	2.0
Fairfax City	1.8	1.6	2.2
Loudoun County	1.7	1.4	1.7

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the
Washington, D.C. MSA, January 1988[a]

	Jan.[b] 1988	Dec.[c] 1987	Jan.[c] 1987	Dec.[c] 1986	Net Change From Dec. 1987	Net Change From Jan. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	324,100	334,900	321,300	325,200	-10,800	2,800
Total Employed	304,300	315,200	297,900	302,300	-10,900	6,400
Total Unemployment	19,800	19,700	23,300	22,900	100	-3,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.1	5.9	7.3	7.0	+0.2	-1.2
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,804,500	1,817,800	1,741,100	1,754,600	-13,300	63,400
Total Employed	1,754,100	1,775,600	1,694,700	1,710,000	-21,500	59,400
Total Unemployed	50,400	42,200	46,500	44,700	8,200	3,900
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	+0.5	+0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,128,600	2,152,700	2,062,400	2,079,800	-24,100	66,200
Total Employed	2,058,400	2,090,800	1,992,600	2,012,300	-32,400	65,800
Total Unemployed	70,200	61,900	69,800	67,600	8,300	400
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.2	0.4	-0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

totally offset the 3,500 person decline in unemployment in the City. In January, 72 percent of the Area's unemployed lived in the suburbs, yet, with unemployment at 2.8 percent of the labor force this indicates a shortage of suburban workers.

Over the year, the Area economy added 65,800 new workers to the employment rolls, a 3.3 percent increase. Ninety percent of the increase came from the suburban labor pool. For the year ending in January, unemployment of suburban workers increased 3.5 percent, while the increase in the City measured 2.1 percent.

Job Growth

The District

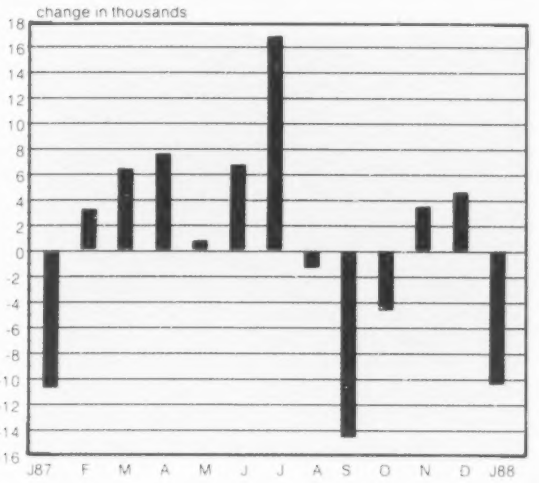
The number of jobs in the District declined seasonally by 10,100 between December and January for a loss of 1.5 percent. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the decline with seasonally induced reductions in Trade (4,100 jobs) and Services (3,200 jobs). Trade losses reflect

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,158 in January 1988 -- down 1,441 claimants from December. In January, 58 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, service workers comprised 25 percent of the total January claimants. This was followed by professional, technical, and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers at 21 percent each. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 8.2 weeks for all claimants -- down from 9.6 weeks in December.

Over the month, the duration for males declined from 9.5 weeks to 7.3 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 9.8 to 9.4 weeks. In January 1987, the average duration for males was 8.8 weeks and 9.3 weeks for females.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
January 1987 - January 1988



the seasonal cutback in Retail Trade while the reductions in Services were concentrated in Hotels (1,200 jobs), Business Services (1,000 jobs) and All Other Services (700 jobs).

The public sector declined seasonally by 0.6 percent for a loss of 1,700 jobs with reductions in both Federal Government (900 jobs) and State and Local Government (800 jobs).

Over the year, (January 1987 to January 1988), the number of District jobs rose 3.3 percent for a gain of 20,600 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 5.1 percent, gaining 19,100 jobs. The leading job producer, Services (15,700 jobs), accounted for 82 percent of private job growth with the major job contributors being All Other Services (5,400 jobs), Business Services (3,700 jobs) and Legal Services (2,200 jobs). Significant Services growth was also registered in Hotels (1,800 jobs), Health Services (1,700 jobs) and Membership Organizations (1,000 jobs). Retail Trade contributed 1,500 jobs while another 1,500 jobs were jointly produced by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Construction.

The public sector gained 1,500 jobs over the year as a loss in Federal Government (2,900 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (4,300 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs declined seasonally by 1.9 percent for a loss of 27,600 jobs between December and January. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the decline with seasonally induced losses in Retail Trade (13,200 jobs) and Construction (5,400 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 58 percent of the jobs lost in these two industries as well as all of the decline in Services (2,100 jobs). A decline of 4,700 jobs in the public sector reflects seasonal reductions

Continued on page 6

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jan. 1988[b]	Dec. 1987[c]	Jan. 1987[c]	Jan. 1988[b]	Dec. 1987[c]	Jan. 1987[c]
Total	**654.1**	**664.2**	**633.5**	**2,086.9**	**2,124.6**	**2,007.1**
Total Private Sector	390.1	398.5	371.0	1,531.1	1,562.4	1,458.8
Total Government	264.0	265.7	262.5	555.8	562.2	548.3
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**16.3**	**16.4**	**15.8**	**86.6**	**87.4**	**85.4**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.6	41.6	41.3
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.2	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.6	22.5
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9	16.9	15.6
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.0	45.7	44.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.8	5.4
Printing & Publishing	12.5	12.6	11.9	32.5	32.9	31.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	7.1	7.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.9	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.1**
Construction	**15.5**	**16.1**	**14.8**	**126.1**	**132.1**	**121.7**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.3**	**24.4**	**24.2**	**102.2**	**104.0**	**98.1**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.5	47.1	41.7
All Transportation	9.3	9.4	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.4	51.8	52.0	51.5

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Continued from page 5

in State and Local Government (3,700 jobs) and Federal Government (1,000 jobs) occuring primarily in the Maryland suburbs.

Over the year (January 1987 to January 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.3 percent for a gain of 59,200 jobs. The Virginia suburbs, grew at a rate of 6.4 percent accounting for 73 percent of the new jobs created while the Maryland suburbs increased by 2.3 percent.

The private sector accounted for 90 percent of total growth with the growth leaders Services (28,200 jobs) and Trade (10,900 jobs) responsible for two of every three new suburban jobs. Sixty-two percent of Services growth and seventy percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. Growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,500 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,000 jobs) and Construction (3,700 jobs) was also con-

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jan. 1988[b]	Dec. 1987[c]	Jan. 1987[c]	Jan. 1988[b]	Dec. 1987[c]	Jan. 1987[c]
Trade	**61.7**	**65.8**	**60.3**	**417.9**	**435.2**	**405.6**
Wholesale	8.7	8.8	8.7	76.0	76.0	73.2
Retail	53.0	57.1	51.5	341.9	359.2	332.4
General Merchandise	4.3	4.8	4.2	37.5	43.2	37.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.0	45.6	45.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8	38.3	37.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.7	30.9	26.0
Eating & Drinking Places	25.1	27.2	24.7	109.3	112.8	104.3
All Other Retail	23.6	25.1	22.7	84.5	88.4	82.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.4**	**37.5**	**36.6**	**126.4**	**126.5**	**120.1**
Banking	7.3	7.2	7.1	22.6	22.5	21.4
All Other	30.1	30.3	29.5	103.8	104.0	98.7
Services	**234.9**	**238.1**	**219.2**	**670.6**	**675.9**	**626.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.3	16.5	13.5	33.4	35.3	30.8
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.1	24.1	23.9	23.4
Business Services	50.8	51.8	47.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Processing	3.5	3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.8	33.8	32.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	25.5	25.6	23.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.9	31.0	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.6	75.3	69.2	613.1	616.8	572.4
GOVERNMENT	**264.0**	**265.7**	**262.5**	**555.8**	**562.2**	**548.3**
Federal Government	208.2	209.1	211.1	350.4	352.3	351.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	205.4	209.9	197.1
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	51.0	51.8	46.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

centrated in the Virginia suburbs (69 percent).

Public sector growth of 6,000 jobs reflected gains in both Federal Government (2,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (4,000 jobs). Public job growth occurred entirely in the Virginia suburbs as government jobs in the Maryland suburbs declined 2.0 percent over the year.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 37,700 jobs between December and January for a seasonal decline of 1.8 percent. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the reduction in jobs with seasonal losses in Trade (17,300 jobs), Construction (6,000 jobs) and Services (5,300 jobs).

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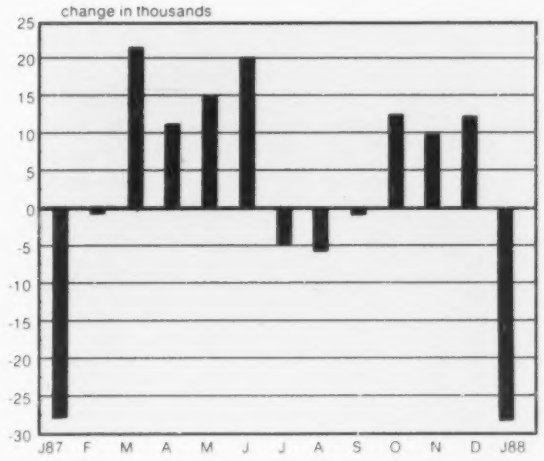
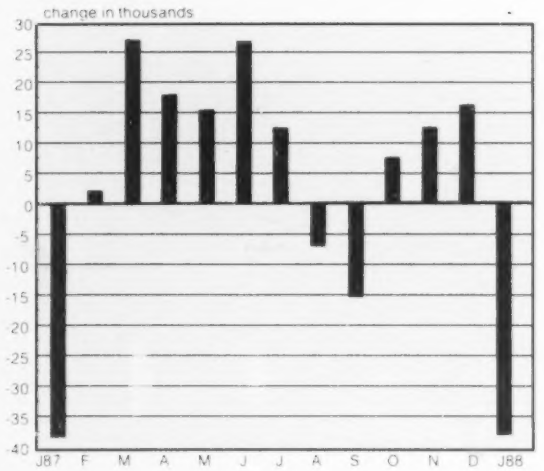
Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
January 1987 - January 1988



Monthly Job Growth
The Area
January 1987 - January 1988



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In the public sector, a 1.1 percent decline in jobs reflected primarily seasonal losses in State and Local Government (4,500 jobs) and Federal Government (1,900 jobs).

Over the year, January 1987 to January 1988), the area grew at a rate of 4.0 percent, gaining 79,800 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 91 percent of area growth with 72,300 jobs created and a 5.0 percent rate of growth. The growth leader, Services (43,900 jobs), increased at a rate of 7.0 percent thereby accounting for 61 percent of private job growth. The next highest job contributor, Trade, produced 12,300 new jobs followed by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate with 6,300 jobs. Construction and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities gained 4,400 and 4,100 jobs, respectively.

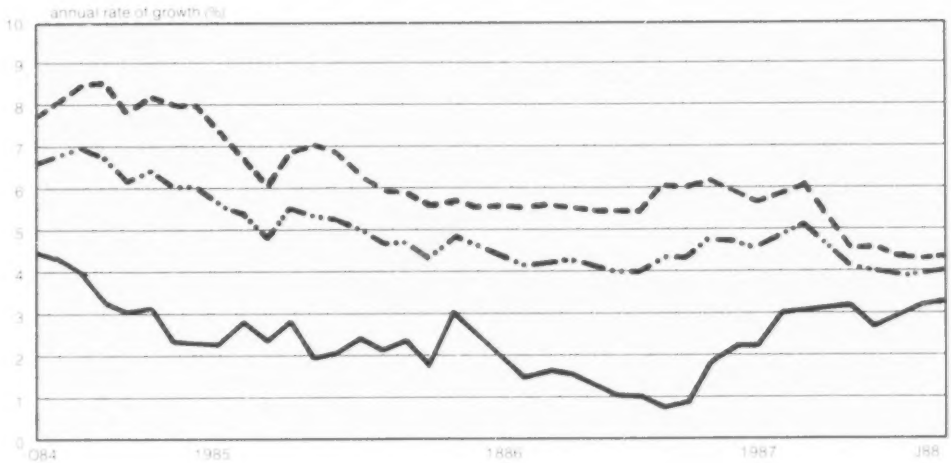
The public sector grew at a rate of 1.4 percent as growth in State and Local Government (8,300 jobs) was partially offset by reductions in Federal Government (800 jobs).

A sizable portion of the growth in State and Local Government and all of the decline in Federal jobs is attributable to the transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 39 months (October 1984 to January 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between January 1987 and January 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 4.0 percent. This month's analysis includes revisions of previous estimates based on recent annual rebenchmarking.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - January 1988



The suburban portion of the area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.3 percent, but below its 39-month-longterm average of 6.1 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 3.3 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 39-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 114,300 new jobs produced between January 1984 and January 1985 to 79,800 between January 1987 and this past January. Over the past year, 59,200 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 20,600 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (4.0 percent versus 2.8 percent for the Nation).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to January 1988

The Area	
Average 39 months	4.9%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1987	3.9%
Current month	4.0%
The Suburbs	
Average 39 months	6.1%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1987	4.2%
Current month	4.3%
The District	
Average 39 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	3.3%

Labor Force Profile:

1987 Annual Averages for the District of Columbia

Annual labor market activity during 1987 proved to be even better than originally estimated. For the year, unemployment among District residents averaged 6.3 percent, down from 7.7 percent in 1986. Over the year, 13,000 additional residents found work. This employment expansion allowed the job market to absorb 9,000 new workers and still reduce unemployment rolls by 4,000 idle workers -- a 16.0 percent over-the-year decline in joblessness.

- The 1987 fall in unemployment marked the fourth consecutive yearly decline from the record high unemployment set in 1983 at 11.7 percent -- a decline of 5.4 percentage points. In absolute terms, there were 16,000 fewer unemployed residents during 1987 than just 4 years ago.

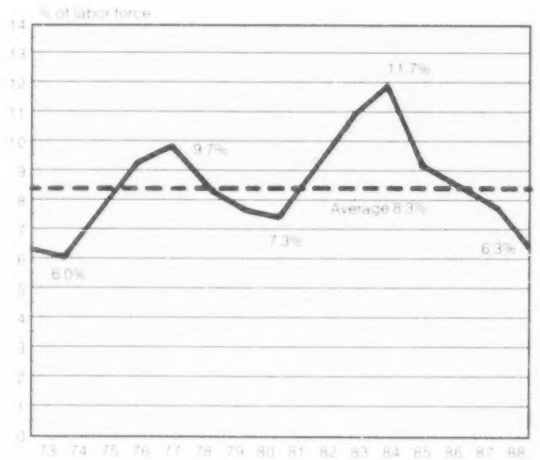
- At 6.3 percent, unemployment in the District in 1987 was the lowest recorded in over 14 years -- since the 6.0 percent annual average of 1974. In absolute terms, the average of 21,000 idle workers was also the lowest number of jobless workers since 1974.

- Over the long-term period between 1973 and 1987, the annual unemployment rate in the City has averaged 8.3 percent, so 1987 not only continued the recent declines from the recorded unemployment of 1983, but signals a very strong long-term structural improvement in the labor market status of District residents.

- More importantly on the employment side of the ledger, the 312,000 working District residents were the largest number with jobs since 1975, when an average of 316,000 were employed. It was the first time that resident employment was abov the 300,000 mark since 1980, and 37,000 above the low point of 275,000 set in 1982.

- *The national unemployment rate for all civilian workers in the United States for all of 1987 was 6.2 percent, only a tenth of a percent below the District.*

Annual Average Unemployment Rates
District of Columbia
1973 - 1988



1. Annual Averages for the Washington Metropolitan Area are not currently available. The State of Virginia is implementing a new automated system for estimating labor force statistics for Northern Virginia.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia
Annual Averages 1986-1987

			Change From 1986-1987	
	1987	1986	Absolute	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	333,000	324,000	9,000	2.8
Total Employed	312,000	299,000	13,000	4.3
Total Unemployed	21,000	25,000	-4,000	-16.0
Unemployment Rate	6.3	7.7	-1.4	N/A

Source: Department of Employment Services, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS).

Unemployment Rates in the District of Columbia 1973-1987
(annual averages)

Year	Rate
73	6.3
74	6.0
75	7.6
76	9.1
77	9.7
78	8.4
79	7.5
80	7.3
81	9.0
82	10.6
83	11.7
84	9.0
85	8.4
86	7.7
87	6.3

Source: DOES, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Annual labor force detail from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the District is not currently available, but with an overall unemployment rate of 6.3 percent, it probably means that unemployment among black residents during 1987 will fall below double digits for the first time since 1980. It also probably means that youth unemployment should also show further declines. If the national economy stays strong through 1988, the City's unemployment rate should continue its decline and average 6 percent or less for this year.

Industrial Profile:

Annual Average Job Growth 1987

During 1987, the Washington Metropolitan Area created 87,100 new jobs, pushing the average total jobs for the year above the 2 million mark to 2,075,100 jobs and resulting in a 4.3 percent annual rate of growth. This represents a 0.1 percentage point increase over the 1986 rate of growth and a 5,400 increase in the number of jobs created.

Strong private sector growth of 5.7 percent fueled the area job expansion in 1987. Although this rate represents a 0.5 percentage point drop from 1986, private sector job creation was responsible for 94 percent of total growth. The leading job producer was Services which accounted for half of all new jobs, generating 43,800 new jobs for an annual rate of growth of 7.1 percent. This represents a 22 percent increase in the rate of growth over 1986 when Services produced 33,600 jobs. The second most pro-

Continued on page 12

Annual Average
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	1987	1986[b]	1985[b]	1987	1986[b]	1985[b]
Total	**655.3**	**640.1**	**629.0**	**2,075.1**	**1,988.0**	**1,906.3**
Total Private Sector	386.2	373.2	364.0	1,516.9	1,435.3	1,351.1
Total Government	269.1	266.9	265.0	558.2	552.7	555.2
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**15.7**	**14.8**	**86.3**	**85.6**	**81.7**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	42.1	40.2
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.9	22.9	21.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.2	16.0	15.2
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.9	43.5	41.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.5	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.2	11.8	11.6	32.3	31.0	29.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.1	7.0	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**15.5**	**14.1**	**13.6**	**130.4**	**121.9**	**110.9**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.5**	**24.9**	**25.4**	**101.0**	**95.2**	**88.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.8	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.2	40.5	36.5
All Transportation	9.3	9.1	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.2	15.8	16.3	51.8	50.0	47.3

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Continued from page 11

lific industry in terms of job production was Trade which provided 13,800 new jobs in 1987, a significant reduction from the 20,800 jobs produced in 1986. Growth was also strong in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate which generated 9,000 new jobs in 1987, up from the 8,400 produced in 1986. Construction exhibited above average growth in 1987 with the addition of 8,500 jobs, despite a decline of 2.9 percentage points from the 1986 rate of growth.

The public sector gained 5,500 jobs for a 1.0 percent rate of growth in 1987, offsetting a 0.5 percent decline in 1986 and resulting in a 3,000 job increase over 1985. Federal Government, after declining 6,400 in 1986, posted a slight 400 job gain in 1987 complementing a 5,100 job increase in State and Local Government.

The District gained 15,200 jobs during 1987 for an annual rate of growth of 2.4 percent, a significant increase from the 1986

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]

(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	1987	1986[b]	1985[b]	1987	1986[b]	1985[b]
Trade	**62.9**	**62.7**	**62.7**	**414.1**	**400.3**	**379.5**
Wholesale	8.8	9.0	9.4	74.5	73.1	70.4
Retail	54.1	53.6	53.2	339.6	327.2	309.1
General Merchandise	4.2	4.8	5.0	36.9	38.5	38.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.7	44.9	41.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.2	37.0	34.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.0	24.9	23.0
Eating & Drinking Places	26.6	25.9	26.0	110.3	104.4	99.8
All Other Retail	23.3	23.0	22.3	82.5	77.4	72.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.2**	**36.6**	**34.8**	**124.4**	**115.4**	**107.0**
Banking	7.2	7.3	7.1	22.0	21.5	20.8
All Other	30.1	29.3	27.6	102.4	93.9	86.3
Services	**230.0**	**219.2**	**212.7**	**659.6**	**615.8**	**582.2**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.1	14.0	12.7	33.8	31.1	29.1
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	23.7	22.9	22.3
Business Services	50.0	46.8	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Processing	3.6	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.1	32.3	30.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.6	22.7	21.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.8	30.1	29.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.3	69.2	69.6	602.2	561.8	530.8
GOVERNMENT	**269.1**	**266.9**	**265.0**	**558.2**	**552.7**	**555.2**
Federal Government	213.0	213.2	213.3	355.1	354.7	361.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	203.1	198.0	194.0
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	51.4	48.8	46.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.9	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

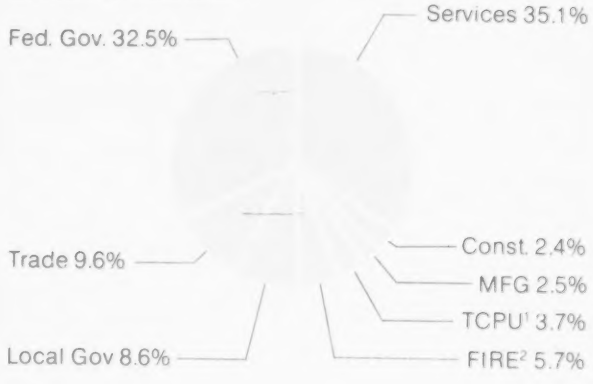
growth rate of 1.8 percent. The private sector accounted for 86 percent of total new jobs in 1987, with a 3.5 percent growth rate -- up from 2.5 percent in 1986. The Services industry generated 10,800 jobs, growing at a rate of 6.5 percent and accounting for 7 out of every 10 new jobs created in 1987. This represents a 33 percent increase in growth over 1986 and is the highest rate since the 7.0 percent recorded in 1979. Within the Services sector, the leading job contributors in 1987 were Business Services (3,200 jobs), All Other Services (3,100 jobs), Legal Services (1,900 jobs) and Hotels (1,100 jobs). The latter two industries recorded the highest Services growth rates at 8.4 and 7.9 percent, respectively, in 1987 and 7.6 and 10.2 percent, respectively, in 1986. Construction experienced strong expansion in 1987, adding 1,400 jobs while growing at a rate of 9.9 percent -- the highest 1987 growth rate of any industry. Other private sector industries showed modest gains during 1987.

Continued on page 14

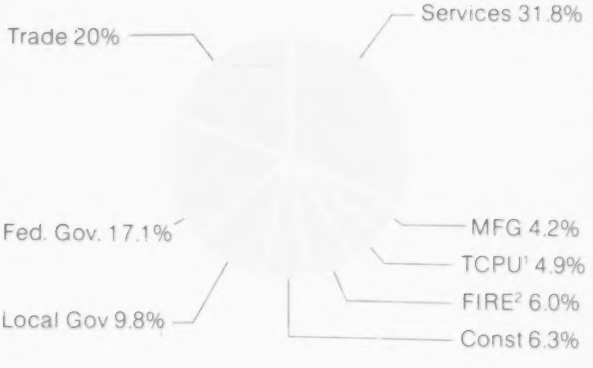
Continued from page 13

Industrial Distribution of Jobs
1987
Annual Averages

District of Columbia



Metropolitan Area



1 TCPU = Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities
2 Fire = Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

In 1987, the public sector grew at a rate of 0.8 percent for growth of 2,200 jobs. This represents a slight increase over the 1986 growth of 1,900 jobs and is attributable to expansion in State and Local Government except Public Transportation which gained 2,600 jobs while growing at a rate of 5.3 percent. Federal Government registered slight losses in both 1987 and 1986, declining by 200 and 100 jobs, respectively.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

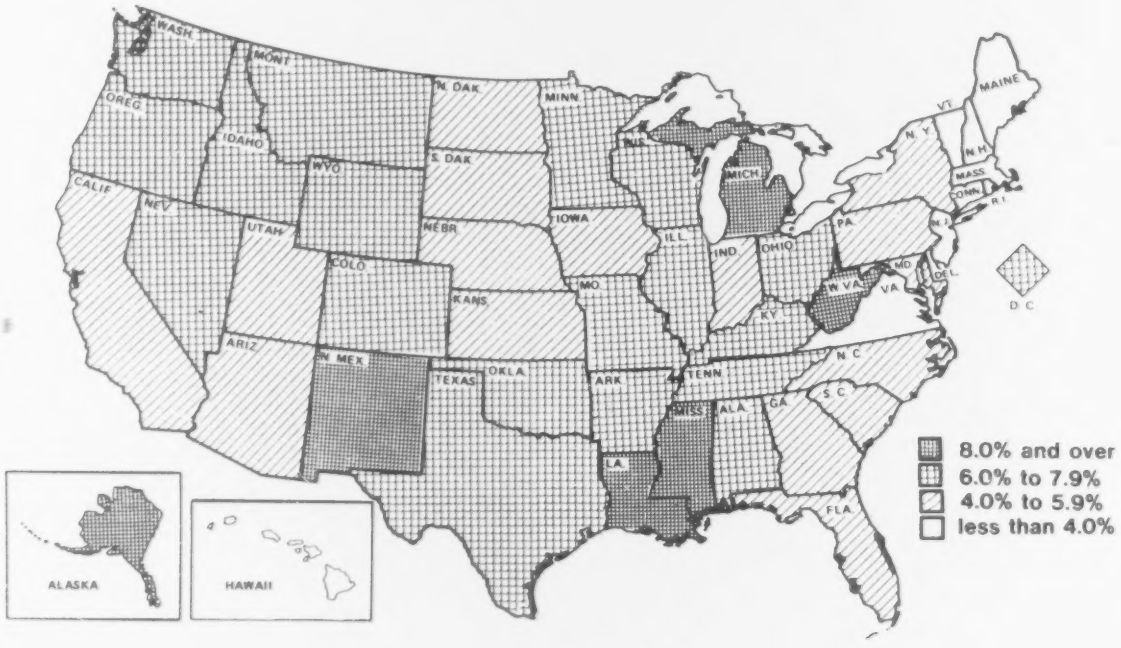
In December 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally declines between November and December. The December rate at 2.9 percent was down from the 3.1 percent reported in November. This month's drop of 0.2 percentage point is seasonal. This was the twenty-first lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.2 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate up from 2.0 percent in November to 2.3 percent in December. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.6 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a December rate of 4.8 percent -- up from 4.5 percent in November. A year ago, it was also 4.8 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a December jobless rate of 3.5 percent -- up from 3.4 percent in November. A year ago, it was 4.0 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 6.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1987



District had the twenty-fifth highest jobless rate in the country. This was ten notches below the November standing. Maryland's rate at 4.2 percent edged up from 4.1 percent. Virginia's rate at 3.7 percent also edged up from 3.6 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-nineth and forty-third, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Nineteen states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year unemployment rate decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest declines were in Alabama and Louisiana (2.5 percent each), Oregon (2.1 percent), and Mississippi and Wyoming (2.0 percent each).

New Hampshire, at 2.2 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in the nation for December, followed by Massachusetts (2.6 percent) and Delaware (2.9 percent). Twenty-three other states reported rates below 6 percent. Two states had rates in double digits -- West Virginia (11.4 percent) and Louisiana (10.9 percent). In general, the states with the highest rates tended to be in the central part of the country and the West, while the lowest were along the east coast.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a preliminary rate of 6.0 percent) had the eighteenth lowest jobless rate. This was the same position held in November. In December, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.0 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-one reported lower jobless rates and five reported higher rates. The District of Columbia, Cincinnati and Salt Lake City all had jobless rates of 6 percent.

Continued on page 16

Continued from page 15

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	December 1987*	December 1986
1. Gary, IN	12.3	18.6
2. Detroit, MI	11.7	9.7
3. New Orleans, LA	9.6	11.2
4. St. Louis, MO	8.7	9.1
5. Cleveland, OH	8.2	10.5
6. Dayton, OH	7.9	9.4
7. Birmingham, AL	7.8	10.3
8. Chicago, IL	7.7	7.8
9. Newark, NJ	7.6	8.6
10. Baltimore, MD	7.4	7.5
11. Houston, TX	7.2	10.5
12. Milwaukee, WI	7.0	7.5
13. Buffalo, NY	6.7	8.8
14. Miami, FL	6.7	6.4
15. Atlanta, GA	6.6	7.3
16. Cincinnati, OH	6.0	7.8
17. Salt Lake City, UT	6.0	5.6
18. District of Columbia	**6.0**	**7.0**
19. Dallas, TX	5.9	6.5
20. Pittsburgh, PA	5.9	4.9
21. Philadelphia, PA	5.5	4.7
22. Los Angeles, CA	5.4	6.7
23. Columbus, OH	5.2	5.7
24. New York, NY	5.0	6.2
25. San Francisco, CA	3.6	5.1
26. Boston, MA	3.1	3.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

There are eight other cities below 6 percent. The Baltimore rate at 7.4 percent seems to be on the upswing again. During the months of September, October and November, the rate was below 7.0 percent. Double-digit jobless rates were reported in only two selected cities -- Gary (12.3 percent) and Detroit (11.7 percent). Boston and San Francisco reported the lowest rates at 3.1 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively. Over-the-month decreases of 2.0 percent and above were reported in Gary (6.3 percent), Houston (3.3 percent), Birmingham (2.5 percent), Cleveland (2.3 percent), and Buffalo (2.1 percent). The largest over-the-year increases were reported in Detroit and Pittsburgh, 2.0 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities January 1988

Activity in most areas of workload was up in January, 1988 over the previous month. This is primarily the result of a seasonal phenomenon that occurs at the beginning of each calendar quarter that marks the change of the base period on which determinations are made on the monetary amount of claims. There are many claimants who are eligible to claim benefits prior to the first month of a calendar quarter, but opt to wait because of higher benefits from the base period which is effective as of the first month of the calendar quarter. These "option" January 1988 filers, in addition to having the advantage of a higher base period, also had the advantage of a legislated higher weekly benefit amount. Effective with January 1988 claims, the maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from $250 to $268, and along with it a higher scale of weekly benefit amounts. There were probably some "first time filers" who also waited until January to take advantage of the higher benefit scale.

The seasonal change-of-base factor combined with the legislated change-of-benefit amount factor most probably accounted for the 21 percent increase in the level of initial claims for benefits. The claims level increased an average of 12 percent in the last two change-of-base/change-of-quarter periods. The increase from December 1986 to January 1987 was 14 percent.

The total outlay in January was $6.0 million -

Continued on page 18

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
January 1988

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Jan. 1987
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	4,088	3,356	4,043	+21.8	+ 1.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,298	32,617	37,528	+ 5.2	- 8.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,302	31,058	35,480	+ 0.8	-11.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,594,368	$5,463,712	$5,916,084	+ 2.4	- 5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$178.72	$175.92	$166.74	+ 1.6	+ 7.2
Number of First Payments	2,412	1,685	2,463	+43.1	- 2.1
Number of Final Payments	823	865	1,020	- 4.9	-19.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,712	8,455	10,641	+14.9	- 8.1
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	119	111	331	+ 7.2	-64.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,069	2,287	2,929	- 9.5	-29.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,869	2,173	2,793	-14.0	-33.1
Total Benefits Paid	$357,522	$412,154	$537,670	-13.3	-33.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$191.29	$189.67	$192.51	+ 0.9	- 0.6
Number of First Payments	89	109	248	-18.3	-64.1
Number of Final Payments	64	75	100	-14.7	-36.0
Total Beneficiaries	539	574	882	- 6.1	-38.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	28	37	39	-24.3	-28.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	349	366	494	- 4.6	-29.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	263	249	397	+ 5.6	-33.8
Total Benefits Paid	$52,489	$49,611	$73,971	+ 5.8	-29.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.54	$199.24	$187.74	+ 0.1	+ 6.3
Number of First Payments	30	25	41	+20.0	-26.8
Number of Final Payments	15	16	24	- 6.3	-37.5
Total Beneficiaries	84	78	138	+ 7.7	-39.1
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	4,235	3,504	4,413	+20.9	- 4.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,716	35,270	40,951	+ 4.1	-10.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,434	33,480	38,670	- 0.1	-13.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,004,397	$5,925,477	$6,527,725	+ 1.3	- 8.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$179.59	$176.99	$168.81	+ 1.5	+ 6.4
Number of First Payments	2,531	1,819	2,752	+39.1	- 8.0
Number of Final Payments	902	956	1,144	- 5.6	-21.2
Total Beneficiaries	10,335	9,107	11,661	+13.5	-11.4

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Continued from Page 16

- up slightly (1.3 percent) from last month. The number of idle weeks actually compensated declined less than a percentage point, but with the increase in the average weekly benefit associated with the higher payment scale, the total outlay rose. It is expected that the total outlay will be on the rise monthly for the remainder of the year.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area declined 0.2 percent to 118.3 (1982-84=100) during the two months ended in January. For the 12-months ended in January, the local CPI-U rose 4.0 percent.

The Washington Area Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.3 percent from November to January. The January level of 117.6 was 4.3 percent higher than the index in January 1987.

Until November, the local and national CPI-U indexes were advancing at about the same pace. Since that time, there has been a marked difference in the indexes. The national index was 1.2 percent higher than the local. On the other hand, over the year, the local and national indexes each increased by 4.0 percent.

Locally, the November-January CPI-U increase was characterized by an acceleration in entertainment, medical care, and other goods and services, which were somewhat offset by a slowing in the increase of all other major components, particularly apparel and upkeep.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices of food and beverage, medical care, and other goods and services tend to be relatively higher locally. On the other hand, housing, apparel and upkeep, and transportation tend to be relatively higher nationally. Food and beverage and other goods and services are just about even.

Consumer Price Indexes Shift to New Reference Base in 1988[1]

"Beginning with the release of data for January 1988 in February 1988, most Consumer Price Indexes have shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes currently expressed on a base of 1967@100, or any other base through December 1981, have been rebased to 1982-84@100. Only indexes with a base later than December 1981 have maintained their current bases. This base change was reviewed by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, Office of Management and Budget, and is in keeping with the Government's long-standing policy to update index bases periodically. Selection of the 1982-84 period was made to coincide with the updated expenditure weights, which are based upon data tabulated from the Consumer Expenditure Surveys for 1982, 1983, and 1984. The last previous re-basing of CPI data occurred in February 1971, when the current 1967 base was substituted for the for-

1. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, News Release, "*The Consumer Price Index-January 1988.*"

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers — CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	Jan. 1988	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	115.7	+1.0	+4.0
Washington Area	118.3	-0.2	+4.0
Food & Beverage	116.0	+1.0	+3.9
Housing	121.1	+0.1	+3.4
Apparel & Upkeep	116.4	-5.7	+5.1
Transportation	106.0	-1.0	+2.1
Medical Care	135.1	+2.0	+7.2
Entertainment	125.4	+2.2	+8.9
Other Goods & Services	135.1	+1.3	+6.5
Special Index:			
Energy	87.4	-1.1	+4.3

[a] 1982-84=100, except as noted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff.

mer 1957-59 base. Historical data for each CPI series on the new base are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). For convenience of users, the BLS will continue to publish all items indexes for the U.S. city average, and for the individual local areas for which CPIs are published, on their former official reference base (1967=100 in most cases)."

Hours And Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of January 1988 showed an $8.45 decrease. Average Weekly Hours dropped 0.7 hour, as Average Hourly Earnings decreased 2 cents an hour.

Other Durable Goods had the only across-the-board increase, although, not very tangible. Weekly Earnings increased $5.25, with Weekly Hours reflecting an increase of 0.1 hour. Hourly Earnings were up 10 cents.

The greatest overall decrease occurred in Stone, Clay and Glass products. Weekly Earnings were down $107.99. Weekly Hours dropped 8 hours, as Hourly Earnings decreased 57 cents an hour. The decrease was due to less overtime.

Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies had a shorter work week as did Food and Kindred Products. Printing and Publishing had less overtime.

Continued on page 20

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Continued from Page 19

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Total Manufacturing	**429.55**	**438.00**	**408.56**	**39.3**	**40.0**	**38.8**	**10.93**	**10.95**	**10.53**
Durable Goods	**418.59**	**432.12**	**393.23**	**41.2**	**42.7**	**41.7**	**10.16**	**10.12**	**9.43**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	374.67	482.66	427.82	36.2	44.2	43.7	10.35	10.92	9.79
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	443.76	446.61	451.50	40.6	41.7	42.0	10.93	10.71	10.75
Other Durbable Goods	413.66	408.41	339.47	43.0	42.9	40.9	9.62	9.52	8.30
Non-Durable Goods	**438.50**	**441.91**	**421.63**	**37.9**	**37.9**	**36.6**	**11.57**	**11.66**	**11.52**
Food & Kindred Products	436.98	444.88	447.06	38.5	39.3	37.1	11.35	11.32	12.05
Printing & Publishing	472.32	474.35	444.28	36.9	36.8	34.9	12.80	12.89	12.73
Other Non-Durable Goods	337.77	340.05	337.42	40.5	40.1	41.3	8.34	8.48	8.17

Total Production Workers	**January 1988**	**December 1987**	**January 1987**
	42,300	**43,400**	**44,600**

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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